National Military Strategy

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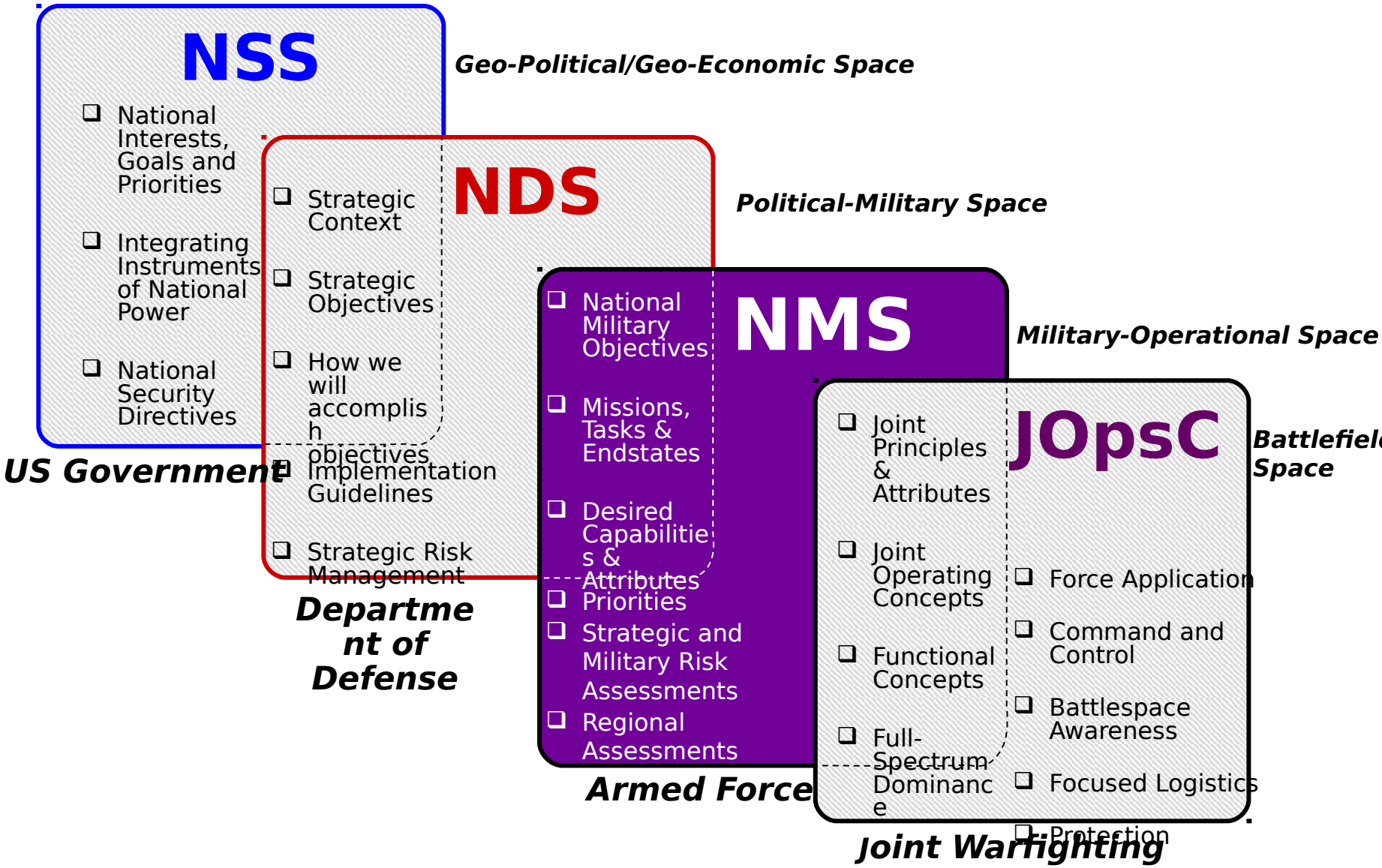
CAPT Jeff Hesterman
Chief, Strategy Division
Deputy Director, Strategy and Policy
Joint Staff

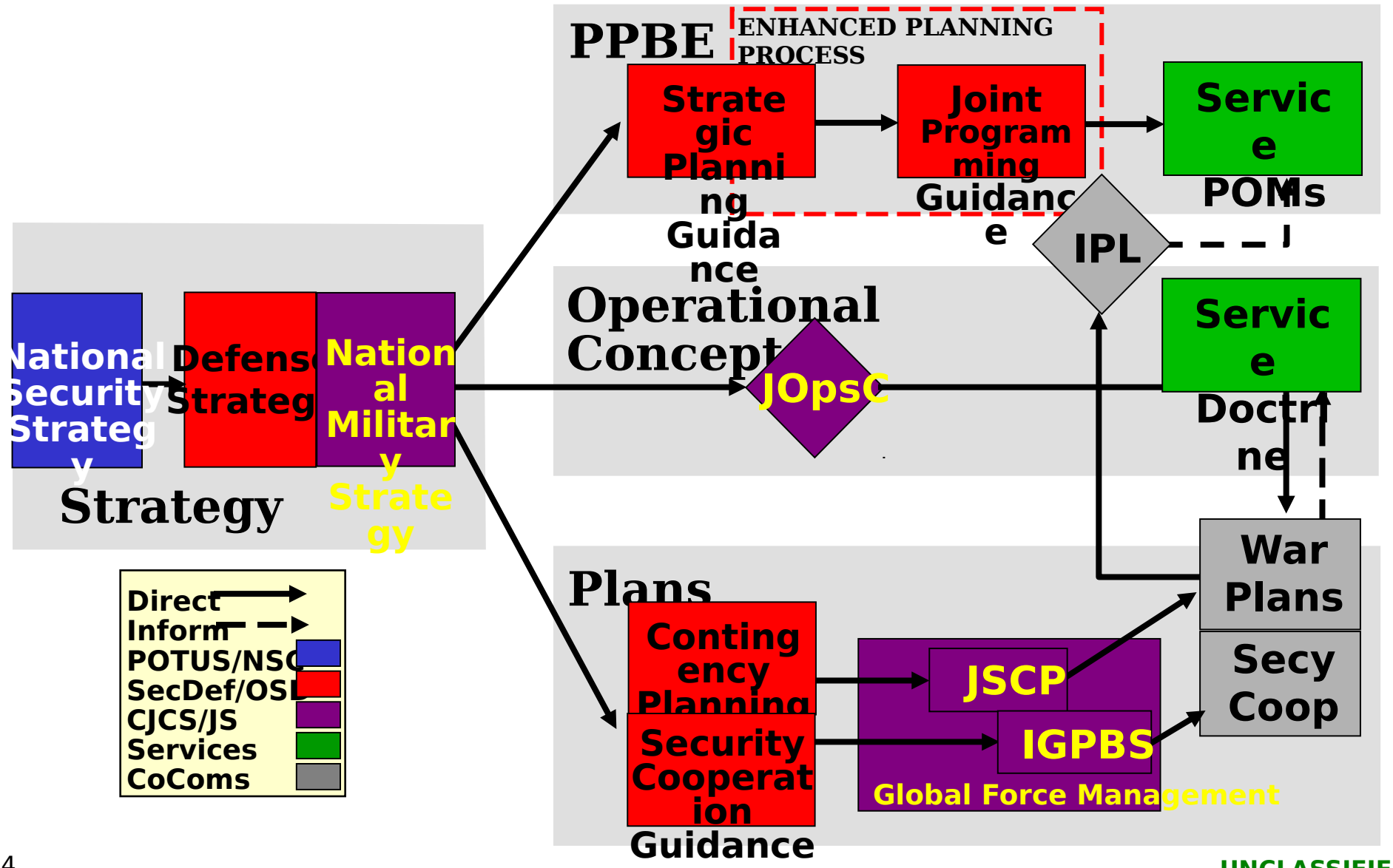
Purpose

- To provide an overview of the National Military Strategy (NMS) to include:
  - The context of national strategic guidance
  - The elements of the 2004 NMS
  - The major implications for the Armed Forces
  - Considerations for future efforts

Linking National Strategy to Operational Level



Strategy: Foundation for all Major Processes



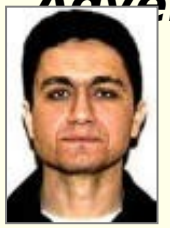
21st Century Security Environment

"The gravest danger to freedom lies at the crossroads of radicalism and technology."

2002 NSS

Wider Range of Adversaries

bin Laden



Mohammed Atta

Kim Jung Il

State and Non-state Actors

Technology Diffusion & Access

WMD

Ballistic Missiles

Rogue State Armies

GPS Communications

More Complex & Distributed Battlespace

High Intensity Combat

Insurgency & Unconventional Warfare

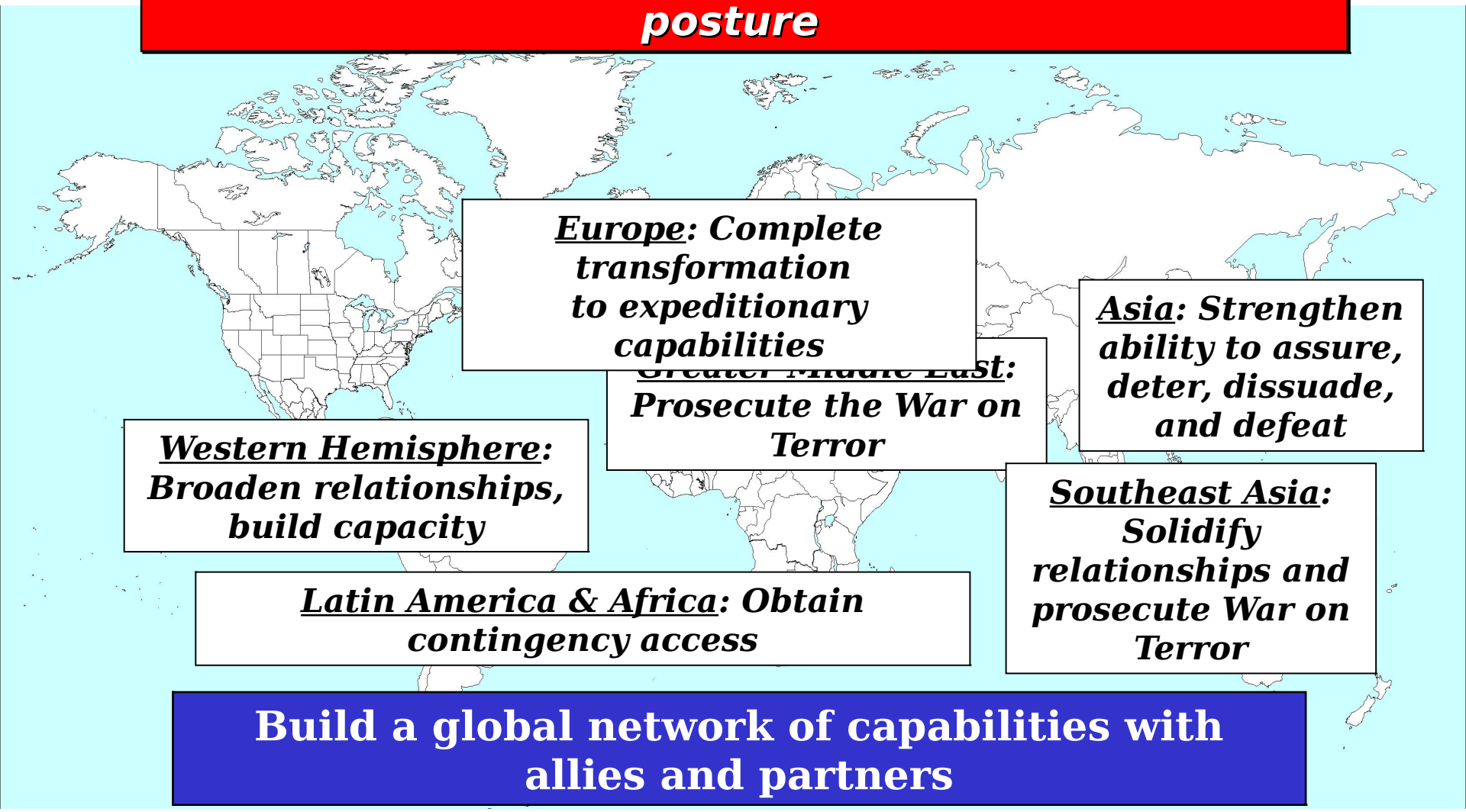
Terrorism

Computer Network Attack

Full spectrum capabilities required

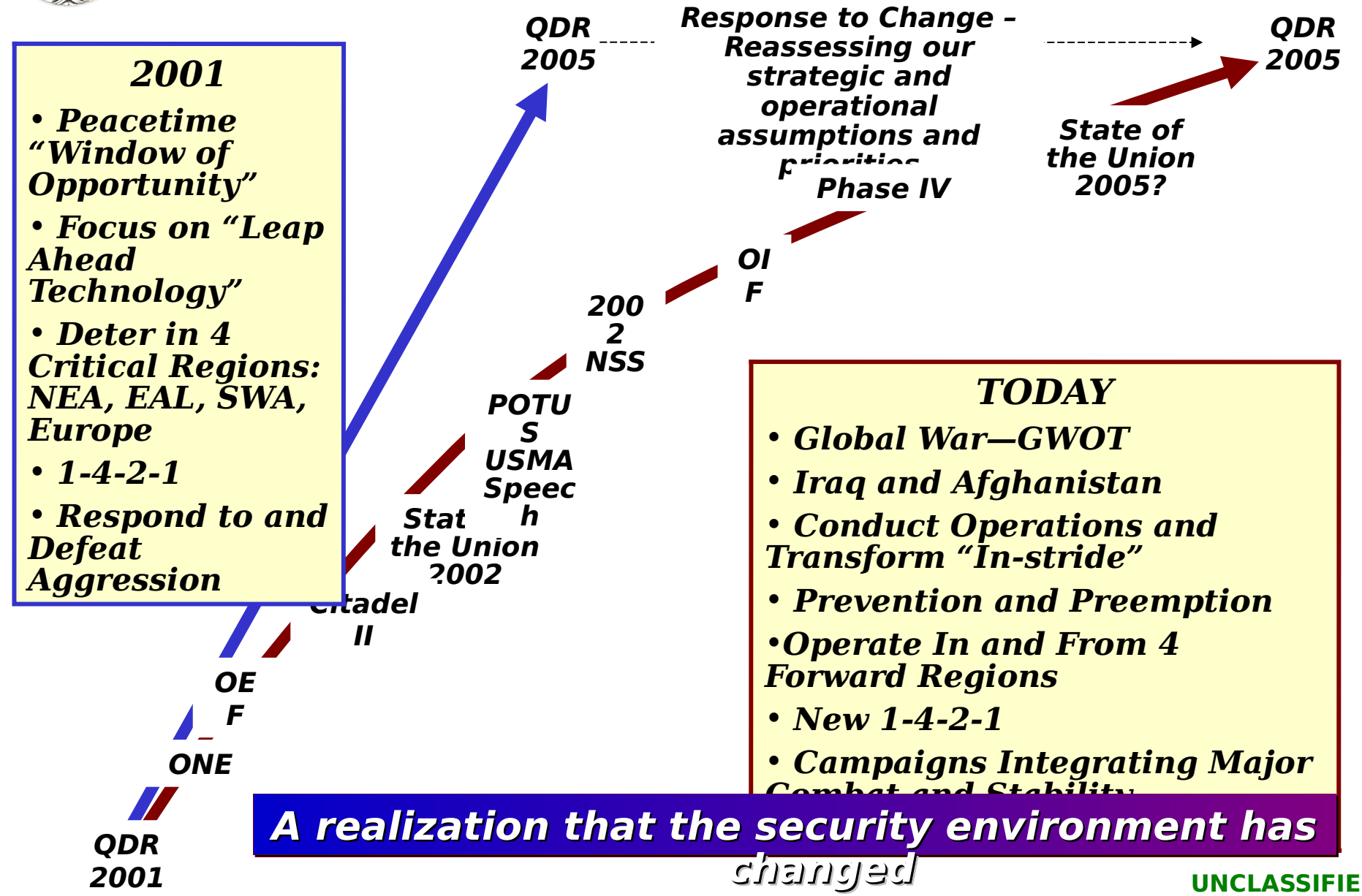
Global Posture Priorities

Balanced, rationalized, and strategy-based global posture


Europe: Complete transformation to expeditionary capabilities
Asia: Strengthen ability to assure, deter, dissuade, and defeat
Prosecute the War on Terror
Western Hemisphere: Broaden relationships, build capacity
Southeast Asia: Solidify relationships and prosecute War on Terror
Latin America & Africa: Obtain contingency access

Build a global network of capabilities with allies and partners

Emerging Strategic Guidance


2001
• Peacetime "Window of Opportunity"
• Focus on "Leap Ahead Technology"
• Deter in 4 Critical Regions: NEA, EAL, SWA, Europe
• 1-4-2-1
• Respond to and Defeat Aggression
QDR 2001
ONE
OE F
Citadel II
Stat the Union 2002
POTU S USMA Speec h
200 2 NSS
OI F
Phase IV
QDR 2005
Response to Change – Reassessing our strategic and operational assumptions and
State of the Union 2005?
QDR 2005
TODAY
• Global War—GWOT
• Iraq and Afghanistan
• Conduct Operations and Transform "In-stride"
• Prevention and Preemption
•Operate In and From 4 Forward Regions
• New 1-4-2-1
• Campaigns Integrating Major
A realization that the security environment has changed

Strategic Principles

- **Agility**
  - Contend with uncertainty and counter surprise.
  - Retain the initiative.
  - Simultaneous, non-linear operations.
- **Decisiveness**
  - Generate specific effects to accomplish objectives.
  - Control any situation or defeat any adversary.
  - Achieve overmatch in capabilities.
- **Integration**
  - Focus and unity of effort and enhance collaboration.
  - Fuse and synchronize military with other instruments of national and international power.
  - Conduct seamless operations.

These principles stress speed and support the concept of surging capabilities from widely dispersed locations

The NMS: Executing the Strategy

National Military Objectives	Military Missions &	
Protect the United States—Active Defense	• Counter threats close to their source • Protecting strategic approaches • Defensive actions at home • Support to civil authorities and consequence management • Creating a global anti-terrorism environment	▪ Defend against Air and Missile Threats ▪ Conduct Maritime Interdiction Operations ▪ Conduct Persistent Surveillance ▪ Protect Critical Infrastructure (CIP) ▪ Provide Support to Civil Authorities and Consequence Management ▪ Intelligence Sharing ▪ Interagency Interoperability Training
Prevent Conflict and Surprise Attack	• Forward posture and presence • Promote security • Deterring aggression • Prevent surprise attacks • Eliminate safe havens • Preempt in self-defense	▪ Deter Forward ▪ Forward Stationed, Rotational and Temporarily Deployed Capabilities ▪ Conduct Global Strike (GS) ▪ Exercise Flexible Deterrent Options (FDOs) ▪ Conduct Preemptive Strikes ▪ Conduct Security Cooperation Activities ▪ Establish Favorable Security Conditions ▪ Strategic Lift ▪ Prevent WMD attacks
Prevail Against Adversaries	• Battlespace Preparation • Swiftly Defeat Adversaries in Overlapping Campaigns • Win Decisively to Achieve More Enduring Results • Conduct Post-conflict Stability and Reconstruction Operations	▪ Strategic Communication ▪ Operation Iraqi Freedom ▪ Credible Nuclear Deterrent ▪ Operation Enduring Freedom ▪ War on Terrorism ▪ Named OPLANs/CONPLANs

A Joint Force for Mission Success

- **Joint Operations Concepts (JOpsC) desired attributes – characteristics of the Joint Force:**
  - **Fully Integrated – Adaptable**
  - **Expeditionary – Decision Superiority**
  - **Networked – Lethal**
  - **Decentralized**

- **Functions and capabilities – actions the Joint Force must perform and associated solutions for doctrine, organization, training & education, material, leadership, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF):**
  - **Applying Force**
  - **Deploying and Sustaining Military Capabilities**
  - **Securing Battlespace**
  - **Achieving Decision Superiority**

Commanders derive tasks and define required capabilities through an analysis of functions and functional concepts

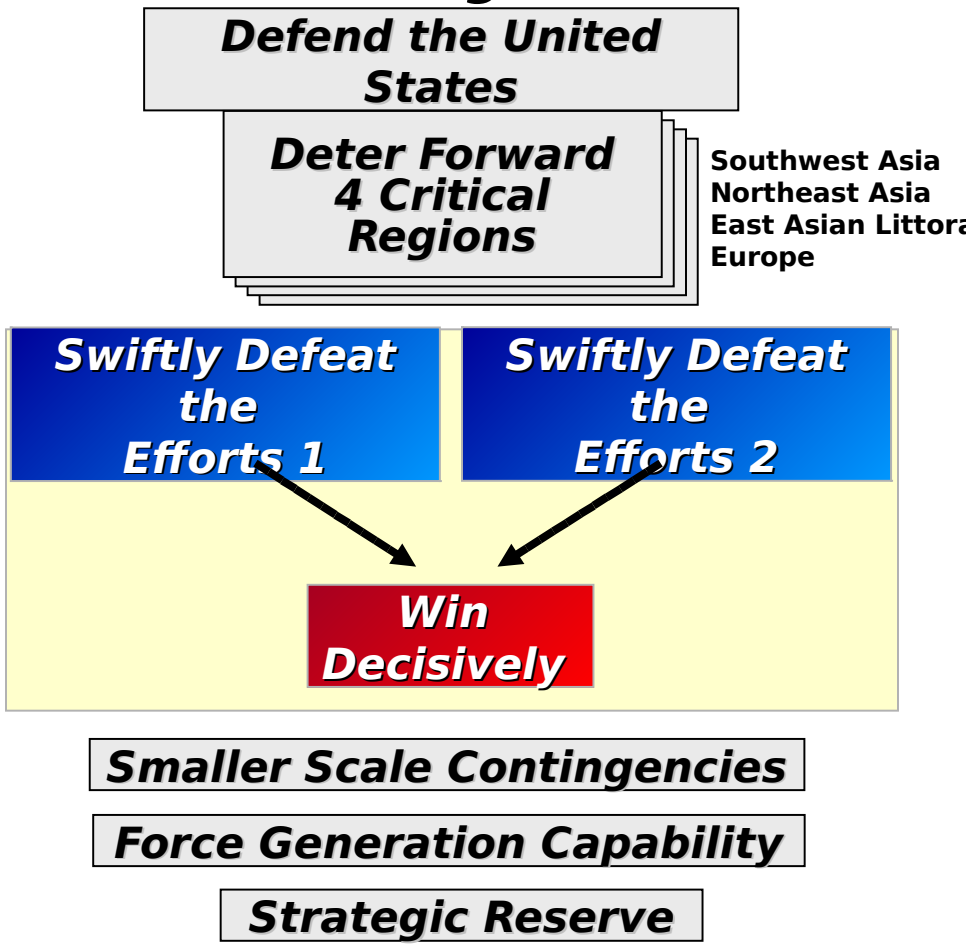
Force Design and Size

2001 Quadrennial Defense Review

Defense Policy Goals

- Assure allies and friends of US steadiness of purpose and capability to fulfill its security commitments;
- Dissuade adversaries from undertaking programs or operations that could threaten US interests or those of our allies and friends;
- Deter aggression and coercion by deploying forward the capacity to swiftly defeat attacks and impose severe penalties for aggression on an adversary's military capability and supporting infrastructure; and
- Decisively defeat any adversary if deterrence fails.

Force Planning Construct



Considerations for the Way Ahead

- **Issues for further development:**
  - **Interagency integration**
  - **Scope of theater security cooperation and building partner capabilities**
  - **Strengthening alliances and partnerships**
  - **Roles in conflict prevention and resolution**
  - **Civil/military roles in missions requiring national approaches—HLD, Stability & Reconstruction**

Questions